U.S. Department
of Transportation

**Federal Railroad
Administration**

1120 Vermont Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590

NOV 28 2007

Ms. Dorothy Guzzo
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
New Jersey Historic Preservation Office
501 East State Street
P.O. Box 404
Trenton, NJ 08625-0404

Re: **Portal Bridge Capacity Enhancement Project – Draft Environmental Impact Statement**
Hudson County, New Jersey

Dear Ms. Guzzo:

Thank you for your comment letter of June 29, 2007, in response to our initiation of Section 106 consultation for the Portal Bridge Capacity Enhancement Project in conjunction with preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). The project is proposed by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) and the New Jersey Transit Corporation (NJ TRANSIT) to improve the Hackensack River crossing over the New Jersey State Register (SR) listed Portal Bridge on the Northeast Corridor.

Your comment letter expresses concurrence with the consulting parties and interested parties that we have identified. Furthermore, as per your suggestion, we have reached out to Dr. Joel Grossman, a local expert in the paleoenvironment and archaeology of the New Jersey Meadowlands in order to make him aware of the proposed project and solicit his input.

Your comment letter concurs with the architectural and archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE)'s delineated for the project, though you request more specific explanations of the rationale for the architectural APE boundaries. Below is a revised APE description. The APE boundaries remain the same, however, more detail has been added justifying the shape of the boundary.

I have also enclosed for your review two New Jersey Historic Structure Inventory forms that have been completed in association with this project. One form documents the former Edison Battery Company Property and the other form documents the former White Tar Products Company Property. Both the properties are currently part of the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company Property in Kearney, and are located in the Architectural Area of Potential Effect (APE) delineated for this project. We request your concurrence with our determination that the former Edison Battery Company Property is State/National Register-eligible, and that the former White Tar Products Company Property is not eligible.

APE FOR ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

In general, potential effects to architectural resources can include both direct physical effects (e.g., demolition, alteration, or damage from construction on nearby sites) and indirect, contextual effects, such as the isolation of a property from its surrounding environment or the introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with a property or that alter its setting. The APE for architectural resources (shown in Figure 1) is, therefore, larger to account for any potential impacts that may occur where proposed construction activities could physically alter architectural resources or be close enough to them to potentially cause physical damage or visual or contextual impacts.

336006

The APE for architectural resources for this project is defined as the area surrounding the project site within visual range and accounts for potential construction-related impacts.

The APE for architectural resources is bounded on the west by a line 2,100 feet west of the intersection of the Northeast Corridor and I-95; and on the east by a line 400 feet east of the Secaucus Transfer Station. These boundaries have been delineated to account for potential visual impacts of proposed construction activity along the Northeast Corridor, including the eastern and western limits of such construction activity. The northern and southern boundaries of the architectural APE extend between 500 and 1,500 feet from the Right-of-Way (ROW). The northern boundary has been limited to 500 on the eastern and western ends of the APE because construction in these areas is expected to be relatively limited and because visibility to and from the project site in these areas would be substantially blocked by the 161-acre "1-D Landfill" in Kearny and by Snake Hill in Secaucus. The northern boundary extends farther between the intersection of the Northeast Corridor with the New Jersey Turnpike and the Boonton Line to account for wider visibility along the Hackensack River and the surrounding marshlands. In this area, the northern APE is bounded by the New Jersey Turnpike's eastern spur, which substantially blocks views between the project site and areas further north. The southern boundary has also been drawn to account for views to and from the project site, extending farther in areas of undeveloped and low-lying land where large buildings, roadways, and railroads do not already substantially block views.

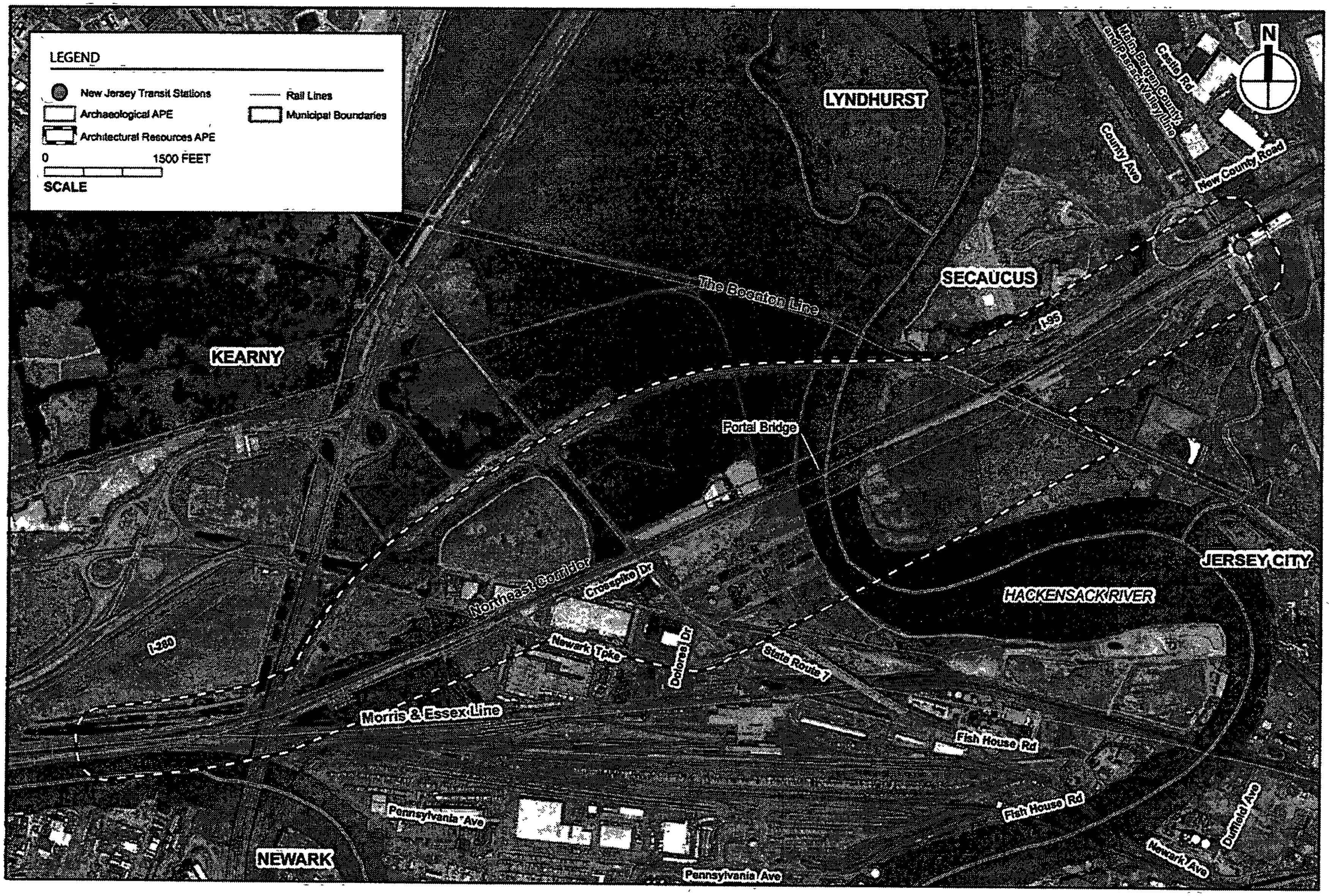
Should you have any concerns please do not hesitate to contact Mr. John Wilkins of NJ TRANSIT at (973) 491-7797, or Mr. David Valenstein of this office at (202) 493-6368.

Sincerely,

Mark E. Yachmetz
Associate Administrator
For Railroad Development

Enclosures

cc: John Wilkins, NJ TRANSIT
Dara Callender, NJ TRANSIT
Ken Kulick, Amtrak
Robert Conway, AKRF



NJ TRANSIT
PORTAL BRIDGE CAPACITY
ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Architectural and Archaeological APE
Figure 1

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Former Edison Battery Property (Standard Chlorine Chemical Company)

Street Address: *Street #:* 1015 *(Low)* 1035 *(High)* *Apartment #:* _____ *(Low)* _____ *(High)*

Prefix: _____ *Street Name:* Belleville *Suffix:* _____ *Type:* TPKE

County(s): Hudson **Zip Code:** 07032

Municipality(s): Kearny **Block(s):** 287

Local Place Name(s): Kearny **Lot(s):** 51

Ownership:: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Weehawken

Description:

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph: see continuation sheet

Survey Name: **Portal Bridge Capacity Enhancement Project DEIS** Date: October 24, 2007

Surveyor: **M. McDonald**

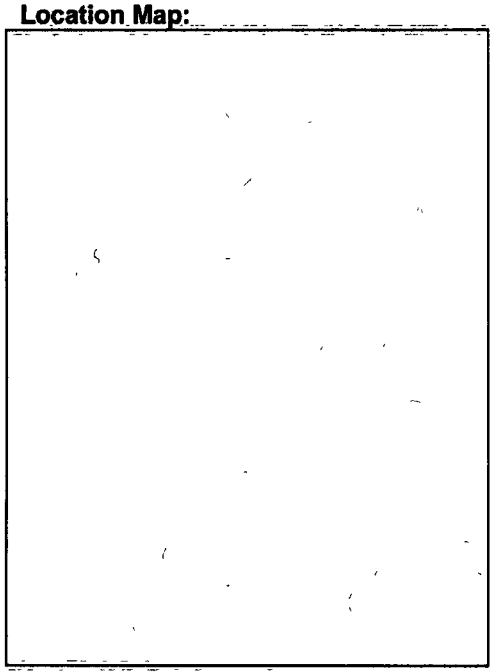
Organization: **AKRF for NJ TRANSIT and Amtrak**

BASE FORM

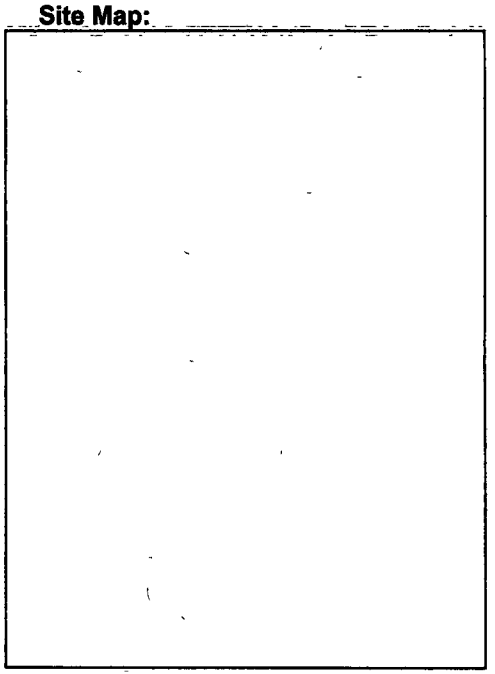
Historic Sites #:

5" x 3.5" – Please mount photos as indicated.
For portrait oriented photos, mount with the top to the left

Location Map:



Site Map:



Survey Name: **Portal Bridge Capacity Enhancement Project DEIS** Date: October 24, 2007

Surveyor: **M. McDonald**

Organization: **AKRF for NJ TRANSIT and Amtrak**

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Bibliography/Sources:
See continuation sheet

Additional Information:

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

THIS PAGE TO BE COMPLETED ONLY AT INTENSIVE LEVEL
AND
ONLY IF PROPERTY IS A FARM COMPLEX

Historic Farm Name: _____

Period of Agricultural Use: _____ To _____ **Source** _____

Agriculture Type: _____

Remaining Historic Fabric _____

Acreage: _____

Farm Description:

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

Edison Battery Property (Standard Chlorine Chemical Company): Base Form

Description:

General Historical Background

Following the development of the first railroads through the area in the 1860s and 1870s, eastern Kearny was transformed from undeveloped marshlands to a center of industry. The Mile End Thread Mills, Marshall Linen Thread Mills, and the Nairn Manufacturing Company, a linoleum factory, were among the large industries established in Kearny between the mid-1870s and the mid-1880s (Stinson 1915: 371).

The portion of eastern Kearny located south of the Pennsylvania Railroad (Northeast Corridor), along the west side of the Hackensack River became the site of multiple industrial facilities. The parcel located immediately south of the Northeast Corridor Line, now known as the Diamond Shamrock property, was first developed in 1916 by the Martin-Dennis Company, which produced sodium bichromate and potassium dichromate, chemicals used in the preparation of Tanolin, a leather tanning agent. A 1936 Sanborn map shows over a dozen buildings on the Martin-Dennis property (Sanborn 1936). In 1916, the White Tar Company purchased a long narrow parcel directly south of the Diamond Shamrock property, and constructed several buildings on the site for the refinement of crude naphthalene for the production of moth repellents, disinfectants, and deodorizers.

The Thomas A. Edison Company purchased the land directly south of the White Tar Company property in 1917 (*NYT* 1917). The property was bounded on the west and east by the Belleville Turnpike and the Hackensack River, respectively. Buildings were not constructed on this site until the mid 1920s, when the company (Thomas A. Edison Company's subsidiary, the Emark Battery Corporation) began production of batteries there.

The Koppers Gas & Coke Company purchased the White Tar Company property (north of the Edison property) in 1942, and continued production of naphthalene products (ATSDR 2005: 3). Later, the Koppers Company purchased the Edison site and merged it with the parcel to the north to create the Tar Products Division-Meadows Plant. From 1959 to 1962, Tantanex Chemical Corp., producers of dye carriers, operated on the site. Following 1962, the property was owned by Standard Chlorine and Standard Naphthalene companies, which remained in operation until 1993 (ATSDR 2005: 1). The site has not been in active industrial use since that time.

This survey form solely addresses the portion of the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property that was formerly part of the Thomas A. Edison Company/ Emark Battery Company property, including the southwestern portion of the present Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property. The remaining (northern) portion of the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property, formerly owned by the White Tar Company, is addressed on a separate survey form.

A site visit was conducted on June 26, 2007, however, photography was prohibited. Therefore, the only photographs of the structures attached are aerial photographs (Figure 2), photographs taken from public rights-of-way (Figure 4), and historic photographs (Figures 5-7). Views of the site from surrounding public roads and rights of way are limited.

Thomas A. Edison Company and Emark Battery Corporation

Thomas A. Edison (1847-1931), one of the most prolific inventors in history, is best remembered as the inventor of the phonograph, developer of the light bulb, and the creator of the first industrial research laboratory, in Menlo Park. Edison also advanced cement as a building material, particularly in domestic applications, developing new techniques for cement processing and construction. Born in Ohio, Edison moved to New Jersey early in his career and remained closely associated with New Jersey for the rest of his life.

The battery represents another commodity which Edison was important in developing. Storage batteries were introduced on the commercial market in 1881. For over two decades, the only battery type available was a lead-sulphuric-acid cell, consisting of plates of lead in a dilute sulphuric-acid electrolyte. From the 1890s through the early 20th century, Edison strove to develop a powerful, durable, and light-weight alkaline car battery to become the basis for a successful electric automobile. Edison's laboratories continually refined the design of such a

battery, striving to develop a new alkaline electrolyte that could be used in small quantities and which would be slower to dissolve metals in the battery, creating a long-lasting and light battery. In place of the sulphuric acid electrolyte solutions coupled with lead electrodes which were the contemporary standard, Edison's 'type A' battery used a potassium hydrate and lithium hydrate electrolyte and a nickel and iron electrode. Edison succeeded in developing a battery that met his expectations in 1910. It did not achieve the success he had hoped in the car market, however, due to Henry Ford's 1909 release of the gasoline-engine Model T. Nevertheless, it was widely used in trucks and commercial and factory vehicles and became one of his most lucrative inventions (IEEE 2007).

During the first two decades of the 20th century, Edison founded multiple companies involved in the development and production of batteries in the United States, including the Edison Manufacturing Company; the Battery Supplies Company (est. 1903); the Edison Storage Battery Company; and the Emark Battery Corporation. Edison also operated multiple battery companies in Germany. Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, organized as the National Phonograph Company in 1896, and renamed in 1911, consolidated many of Edison's companies over time, including the Edison Storage Battery Company in 1932, and the Emark Battery Corporation in 1933. Edison established multiple battery factories, including a plant in West Orange (ca. 1910) and a chemical plant in Bloomfield (Israel 2000: 419). The Kearny battery factory, while purchased by Edison in 1916, was not developed and put into production until 1927, four years before his death.

Site History and Description

The former Edison Battery Company Property is located on the eastern side of the Belleville Turnpike in Kearny. The proposed boundaries of the potential historic resource site have been drawn to include only the portion of the former Edison Battery Company parcel (now part of the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property) that include standing buildings that were historically associated with the Thomas A. Edison Company. The boundaries encompass the entirety of tax lot 287, block 50 (see Figures 1 and 2).

Five buildings currently stand on the former Edison Battery Company site. Historic maps, historic photographs, and documentary sources, as well as physical evidence suggest that all five of these structures were built as part of a single construction campaign of 1927 (this construction date is shown on a 1936 Sanborn map; see Figure 3) when the property was first developed by the Thomas A. Edison Company. The five buildings, with the exception of the Gate House, a small structure designed in the Spanish Eclectic style, are Art Deco-style structures that reflect functionality, aesthetic attention, and construction technology (see Figures 4-7). The Art Deco-style structures include a Laboratory; a Battery Manufacturing Building; a Service and Maintenance Building; and a Boiler House. According to the 1936 Sanborn map, batteries were manufactured, packed, and shipped in the Battery Manufacturing Building, the largest building on the site. The Office & Laboratory, the first building one encounters after the Gate House, upon entering the site, is the most ornate of the structures; constructed of fireproof concrete, with incised Art Deco decoration. The existence of a laboratory on an industrial site may be relatively unique to Edison's complexes in this period, reflecting of his role in combining research and development with manufacturing. The use of concrete throughout the complex also likely reflects Edison's interest in the building material; however whether Edison's concrete construction methods or concrete companies were involved in the construction of the buildings on the site is not known.

All of the buildings extant on the site today, are depicted on a 1936 Sanborn map, and are believed to have been built in 1927. Also depicted on the map is a 'sulphuric acid tank,' no longer standing on the site, and a small structure labeled 'storage,' located on the southern edge of the property, south of the Battery Manufacturing Building. The Sanborn map also indicates that a short spur of the Erie Railroad (Newark & Hudson Branch) ran on and east-west orientation along the southern property line. Furthermore, an underground 'Pipe Tunnel' is depicted, connecting the Office & Laboratory Building with the Battery Manufacturing Building.

Historic photographs on file at the National Parks Service, dating to March, 1930, show that the appearance of the site and buildings has not changed dramatically since that date. There have been some alterations, including the following: the cement entry wall designed in the Art Deco style, shown in the photographs, no longer stands today, having been replaced with a metal fence. Furthermore, the Boiler House is shown on the photographs with a tall brick smokestack bearing the word 'Emark;' this feature no longer stands. Most of the buildings on the site exhibit cracking or spalling of the concrete or stucco facing, and some of the windows are broken. However,

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

overall, the exteriors of the buildings standing on the property retain a high degree of historic integrity. The interiors, with the exception of the Office & Laboratory Building, were not accessible. The present landscape of the property consists of a driveway, oriented east-west along the northern edge of the historic property line; the remainder of the site is largely paved. Historic photographs show that the driveway maintained its current configuration, and was edged in fieldstones, while the rest of the site was either paved or covered in grass.

Significance

The former Edison Battery Property complex appears to meet the criteria for State/National Register eligibility. The complex appears eligible under Criterion A, for its association with Thomas A. Edison and his development of the battery. It also appears eligible under Criterion C, as an example of the Art Deco style applied to industrial buildings.

Bibliography/Sources

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR]. Public Health Assessment: Standard Chlorine Chemical Company, Incorporated; Kearny, Hudson County, New Jersey: EPA Facility ID: NJD002175057. For: New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services; and Consumer and Environmental Health Services. 2005.

IEEE Virtual Museum (Website: http://www.ieee-virtual-museum.org/collection/tech.php?id=2345874&lid=1), Accessed October 10, 2007.

Israel, Paul Edison: A Life of Invention. Wiley Publishing. 2000.

New York Times. "Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Buys Jersey Acreage," June 20, 1917, p.16.

Stinson, Robert R. *Hudson County To-Day: Its History, People, Trades, Commerce, Institutions, and Industries.* Union, New Jersey: Hudson Dispatch, 1915.

Historic photographs of the Emark Battery Corporation, 1930 (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Edison National Historic Site)

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance maps of the Town of Kearny, 1936

Survey Name: Portal Bridge Capacity Enhancement Project DEIS Date: October 24, 2007

Surveyor: M. McDonald

Organization: AKRF on behalf of NJ TRANSIT and Amtrak

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Gatehouse (Standard Chlorine Chemical Company)
Historic Name: Gatehouse (Edison Battery Property)
Present Use: Vacant
Historic Use: Industrial
Construction Date: 1927 **Source:** Historic maps; Historic photographs (NPS Archives)
Alteration Date(s): **Source:**
Designer: Not known **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: Not known **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** One
Type: Other **Bays:** Three
Roof Finish Materials: Tile, Spanish
Exterior Finish Materials Concrete Block, Modern

Exterior Description:
The Gatehouse is a small single-story square-plan building constructed of concrete, with a hipped roof clad in Spanish tile (see Figure 4, Photo 1; and Figure 5). The front façade faces the driveway of the complex and is characterized by a central doorway with a window on either side. A window is also located in the center of each of the other facades of the building. The windows throughout the structure contain nine-light sash. The exterior of the building exhibits some spalling and cracking, and small modern lights and electrical fixtures have been appended to the side of the building, however, overall, the structure retains a high degree of physical integrity.

Interior Description:
Interior not accessible.

Setting:
The building is located on the east side of the Belleville Turnpike on the western edge of the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property. The driveway for the facility runs east-west immediately north of the structure, and a metal entry gate abuts the front (north) façade of the Gatehouse.

Survey Name:
Date: October 24, 2007
Surveyor:
Organization:

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Laboratory and Office (Standard Chlorine Chemical Company)
Historic Name: Laboratory and Office, a.k.a. Engineering Building (Edison Battery Property)
Present Use: Vacant
Historic Use: Industrial
Construction Date: 1927 **Source:** Sanborn maps; Historic photographs (NPS Archives)
Alteration Date(s): **Source:**
Designer: Not known **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: Not known **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Art Deco
Form: Other **Stories:** Two
Type: Other **Bays:** Nine
Roof Finish Materials: Not known
Exterior Finish Materials Concrete

Exterior Description:
See continuation sheet.

Interior Description:
Interior appears to have been extensively remodelled in the late 20th century.

Setting:
The structure is immediately surrounded by low trees and moderate vegetative growth, and is situated in a paved parking and driving area roughly 200 feet east of Belleville Turnpike. It is located south of the main driveway of the complex, and is located east of the Gatehouse.

Survey Name:
Surveyor:
Organization:
Date: October 24, 2007

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

Edison Battery Property: Laboratory and Office Building Form

Exterior Description:

The Office & Laboratory building is a boxy two-story rectangular-plan building built ca. 1927 in the Art Deco style (see Figure 4, Photo 1; and Figure 6). It is constructed of concrete and has a high simple plinth and a shallow parapet around its flat roof.

Each of the building's four facades exhibit similar characteristics. They are symmetrically fenestrated, with central entries on the front (north), and west façades. On the latter facades, the entry bays are wider and contain paired windows at second-story level. Windows throughout the building are rectangular, with slightly shouldered lintels. Stylized fluted pilasters are placed between every two bays along the façades. A wide frieze band runs continuously around the building's cornice line. This frieze contains shallowly incised ornamentation consisting of floral and geometric patterns. Similar panels of incised patterning are located above the windows and doorways. Flanking the doorways are bulky pilasters suggesting amortized buttress. The bulk of these features and of the low bulky concrete walls flanking the steps that lead to the doorways, exhibit a vaguely Egyptian quality, suggested also by the pyramidal caps that surmount the pilasters. The latter are also decorated with vertical panels of incised patterning depicting scrolls and geometric shapes. Recessed square panels are located between first and second story windows.

The front (north) façade of the building has nine bays, symmetrically arranged. The central bay contains a doorway on the first story surmounted by a paired window. The doorway contains a modern glass double-door surmounted by a large square transom. The windows along the second story of the front façade have two-light fixed sash; a recessed area beneath the windows shows where longer original window openings (as shown in historic photographs) have been blocked. First-story windows on the front façade contain three-light fixed sash surmounted by a blind panel that was formerly a fourth light.

Similarly, occupying the windows along the side (west) façade contain three-light fixed sash, surmounted by a blind panel that was formerly a fourth light. The east façade of the building appears to contain some of the original awning sash windows, though the former location of the upper light has been blocked throughout the façade.

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Battery Manufacturing Building (Standard Chlorine Chemical Company)
Historic Name: Battery Manufacturing Building (Edison Battery Property)
Present Use: Vacant
Historic Use: Industrial
Construction Date: 1927 **Source:** Historic maps; Historic photographs (NPS Archives)
Alteration Date(s): **Source:**
Designer: Not known **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: Not known **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Art Deco
Form: Other **Stories:** Two
Type: Other **Bays:** Nine
Roof Finish Materials: Built-up Tar
Exterior Finish Materials Concrete Block, Modern

Exterior Description: The large rectangular-plan building is two-stories in height, has a flat roof, and is constructed of concrete parged with stucco (see Figure 4, Photo 2; and Figure 6, Photo 6; and Figure 7). The tripartite front (north) façade has a projecting three-bay central section flanked by recessed three-bay wings. It exhibits elements of the Art Deco and Second Egyptian Revival styles. It has a minimally stepped roof parapet, projecting and stepped wall segments, a recessed square panel above the central doorway, and stepped windows along the upper story. Windows contain multi-light iron casement and sash. Three windows on the structure have been blocked. The rear section of the building is constructed of stucco-parged concrete block, with continuous window panels on the upper portions of the side facades.

Interior Description:
Interior not accessible.

Setting:
The building is located east of the Office & Laboratory Building, in the southwestern portion of the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property. The driveway for the facility runs east-west immediately north of the structure. The building is surrounded on each side by asphalt pavement.

Survey Name:
Surveyor:
Organization:
Date: October 24, 2007

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Service and Maintenance Building (Standard Chlorine Chemical Company)
Historic Name: Service and Maintenance Building (Edison Battery Property)
Present Use: Vacant
Historic Use: Industrial
Construction Date: 1927 **Source:** Historic maps; Historic photographs (NPS Archives)
Alteration Date(s): **Source:**
Designer: Not known **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: Not known **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Art Deco
Form: Other **Stories:** One
Type: Other **Bays:** Five
Roof Finish Materials: Built-up Tar
Exterior Finish Materials Concrete Block, Modern

Exterior Description: The Service and Maintenance Building is similar in design to the neighboring Battery Building, though smaller (see Figure 7). The single-story flat-roofed concrete building is parged with stucco. The tripartite front (north) façade is symmetrical and has a single-bay central section flanked by shorter two-bay wings. The central entry, accessed by a double-entry stair with metal railing, is surmounted by a square panel and flanked by simple pilasters. The windows have chamfered upper edges and contain multi-light casement sash. The rear section of the building features large continuous multi-light fixed and awning-sash windows along the side facades. The central section is higher than the the wings, creating a tiered effect. The concrete structure exhibits some cracking, and a few of the window panes are broken, however, overall it appears to retain high integrity.

Interior Description:
Interior not accessible.

Setting:
The building is located east of the Battery Building, in the southwestern portion of the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property. The driveway for the facility runs east-west immediately north of the structure. The building is surrounded on each side by asphalt pavement.

Survey Name:
Surveyor:
Organization:
Date: October 24, 2007

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

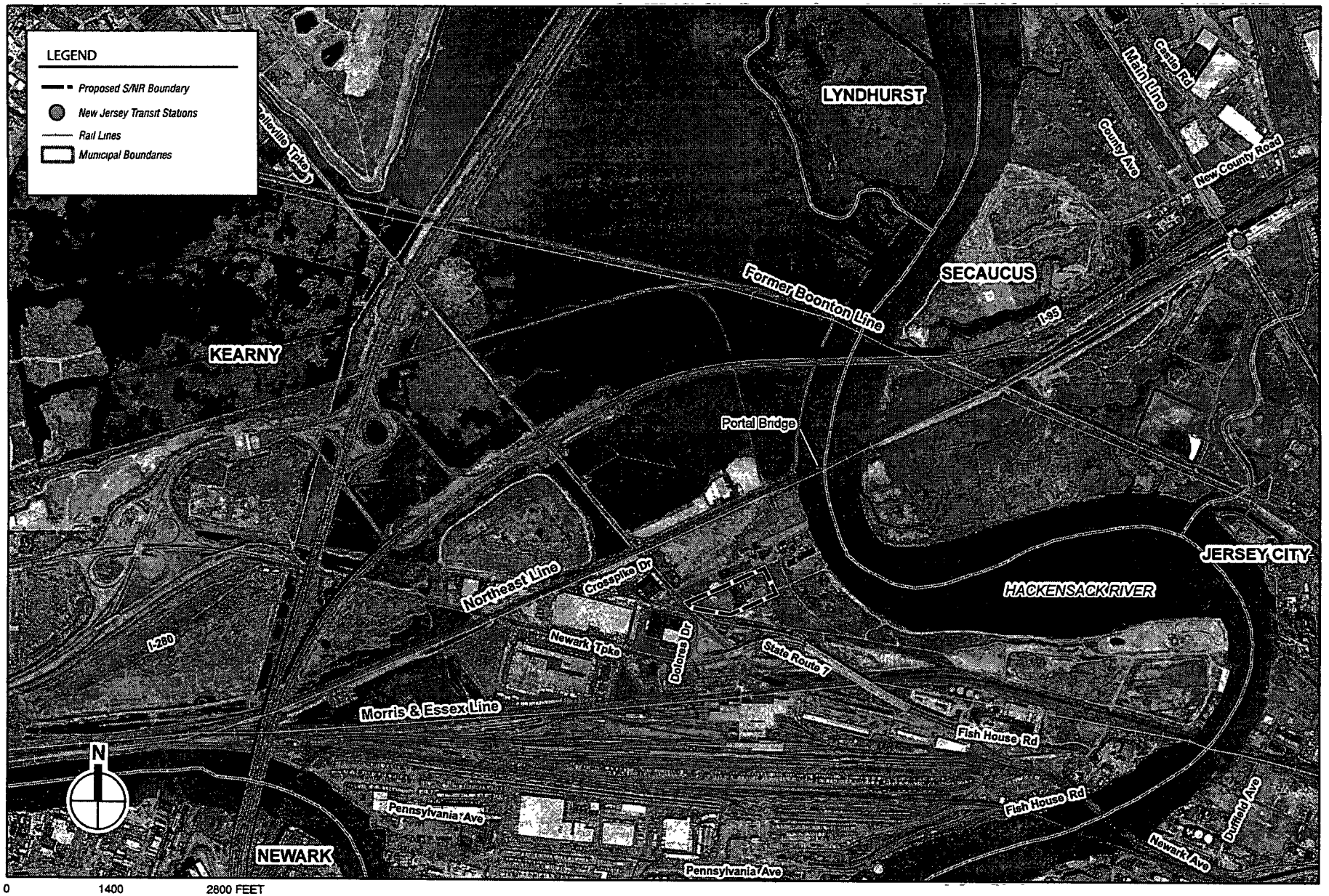
Common Name: Boiler House (Standard Chlorine Chemical Company)
Historic Name: Boiler House (Edison Battery Property)
Present Use: Vacant
Historic Use: Industrial
Construction Date: 1927 **Source:** Historic maps; Historic photographs (NPS Archives)
Alteration Date(s): **Source:**
Designer: Not known **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: Not known **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Art Deco
Form: Other **Stories:** One
Type: Other **Bays:** Four
Roof Finish Materials: Built-up Tar
Exterior Finish Materials Concrete Block, Modern

Exterior Description: The Boiler House is a small rectangular-plan building constructed of concrete parged with stucco (see Figure 7). While the Boiler House is clearly a part of the same design as the other structures on the former Edison Battery property, the single-story flat-roofed structure has little or no ornamentation, with the exception of shallow pilasters or buttresses along each façade, similar in character to those on the front façade of the Service & Maintenance Building. Unlike the other buildings on the property, all of the windows have been sealed with concrete block. Historic photographs dating to 1930 show that the Boiler House originally had large windows with stepped upper corners, as well as a tall brick smokestack with 'Emark' (the name of the company) spelled on it vertically in brick. The smokestack is no longer extant.

Interior Description:
Interior not accessible.

Setting:
The building is located east of the Battery Building, and south of the Service & Maintenance Building, in the rear (southeastern portion of the former Edison Battery property. The building is surrounded on each side by asphalt pavement.

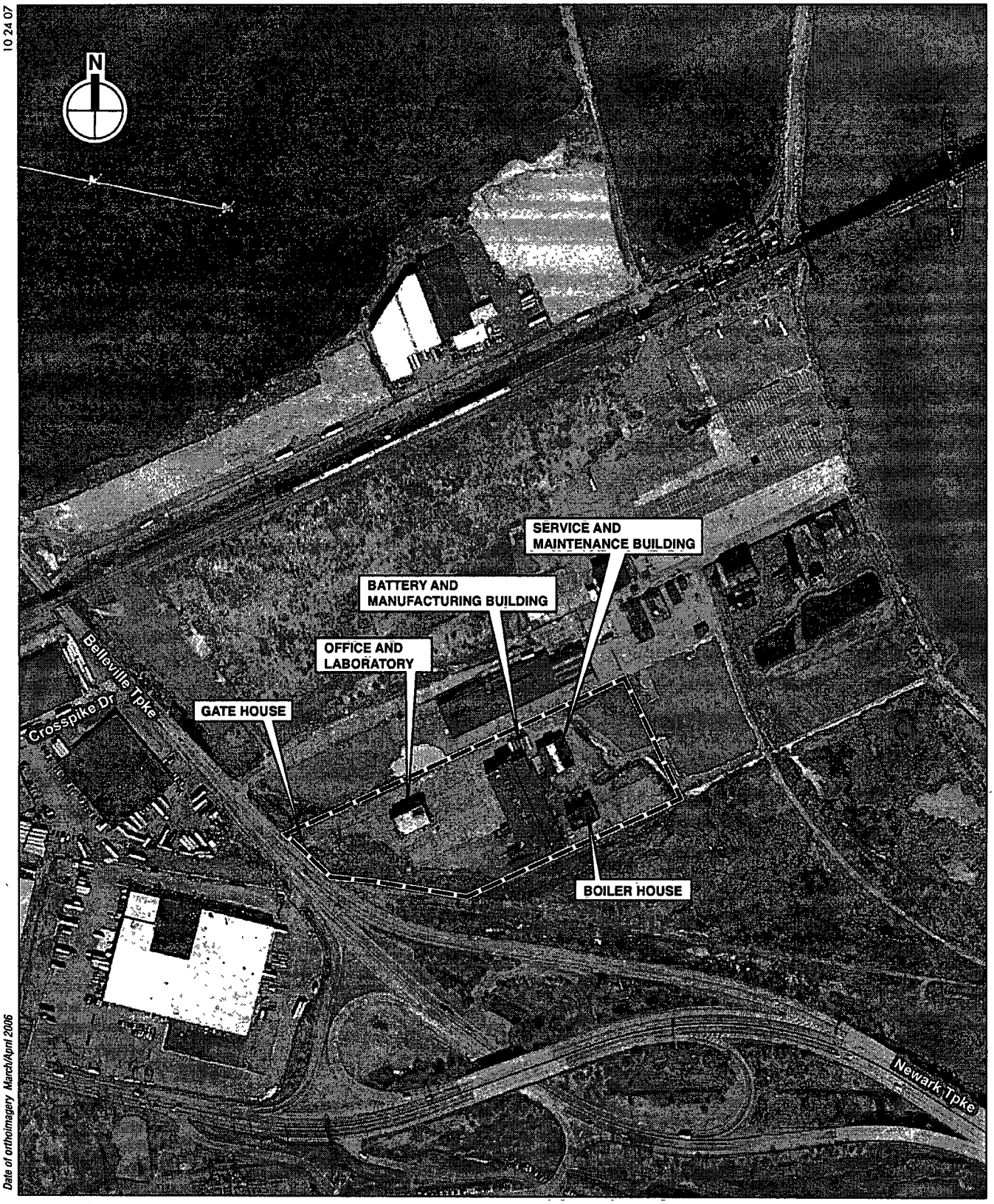
Survey Name:
Surveyor:
Organization:
Date: October 24, 2007



FORMER EDISON BATTERY PROPERTY

Location Map

Figure 1



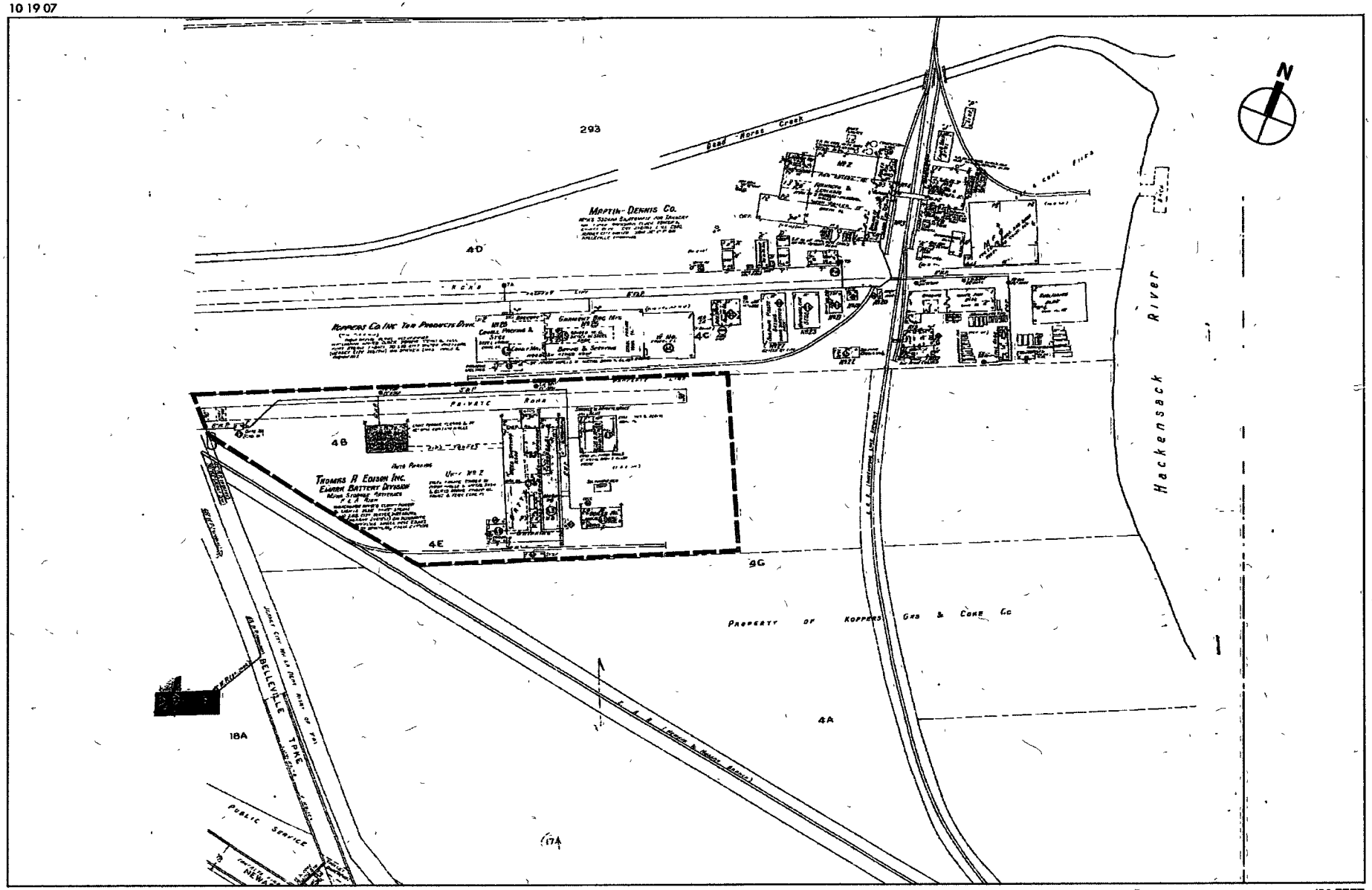
Proposed S/NR Boundary

0 500 FEET
SCALE

FORMER EDISON BATTERY PROPERTY

Site Plan
Figure 2

10 19 07



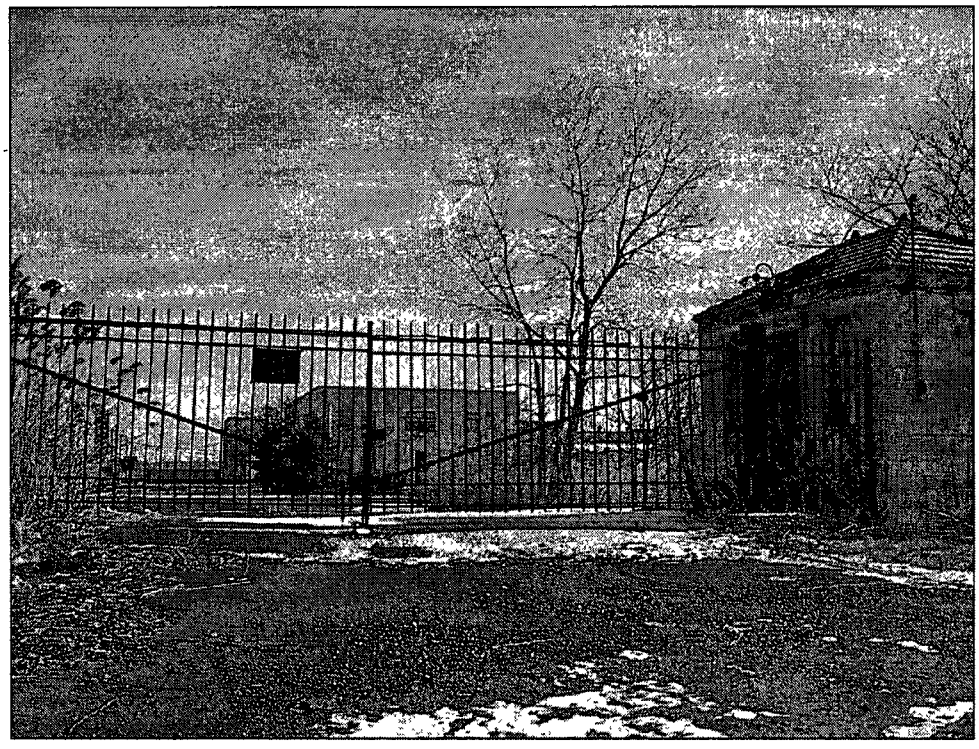
Proposed S/NR Boundary

FORMER EDISON BATTERY PROPERTY

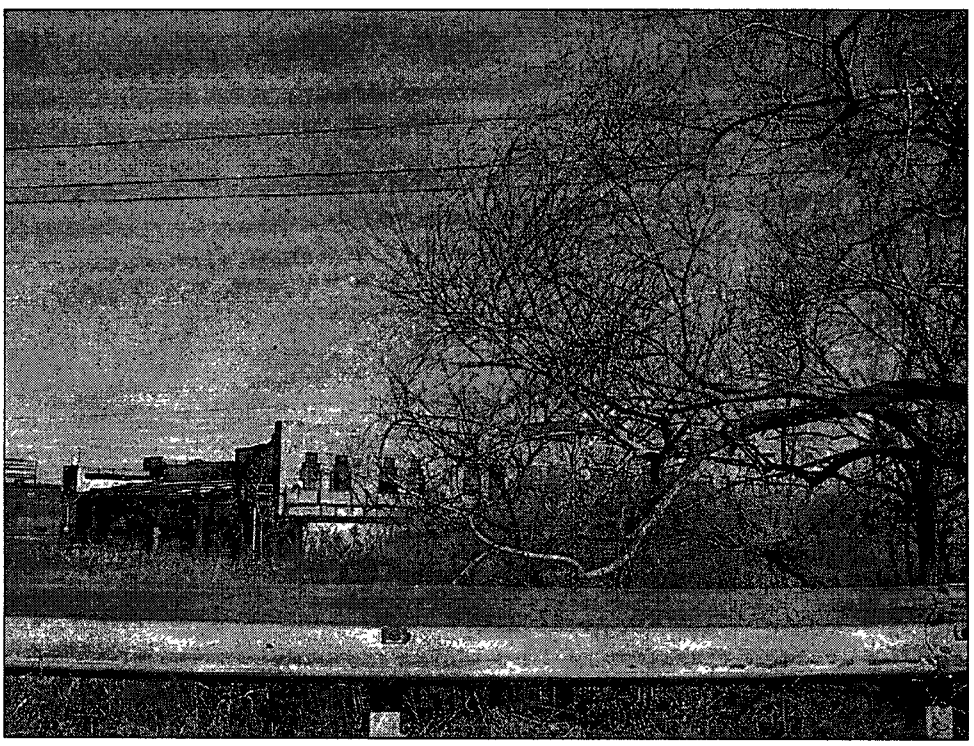
Sanborn Map, 1936

Figure 3

10 11 07



A recent photograph of the former Edison Battery Property, looking east from the property entrance on the Belleville Turnpike. The Gatehouse is pictured on the right, and the former Office & Laboratory Building is pictured in the center **1**

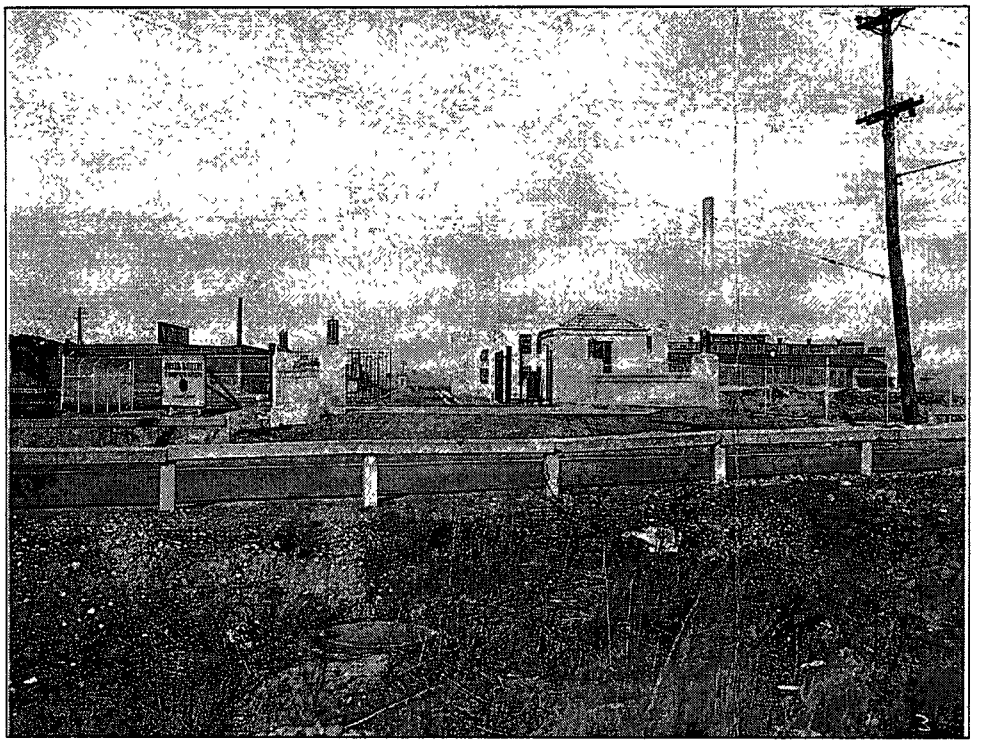


A view of the rear of the former Battery Manufacturing Building, looking northeast from the Belleville Turnpike **2**

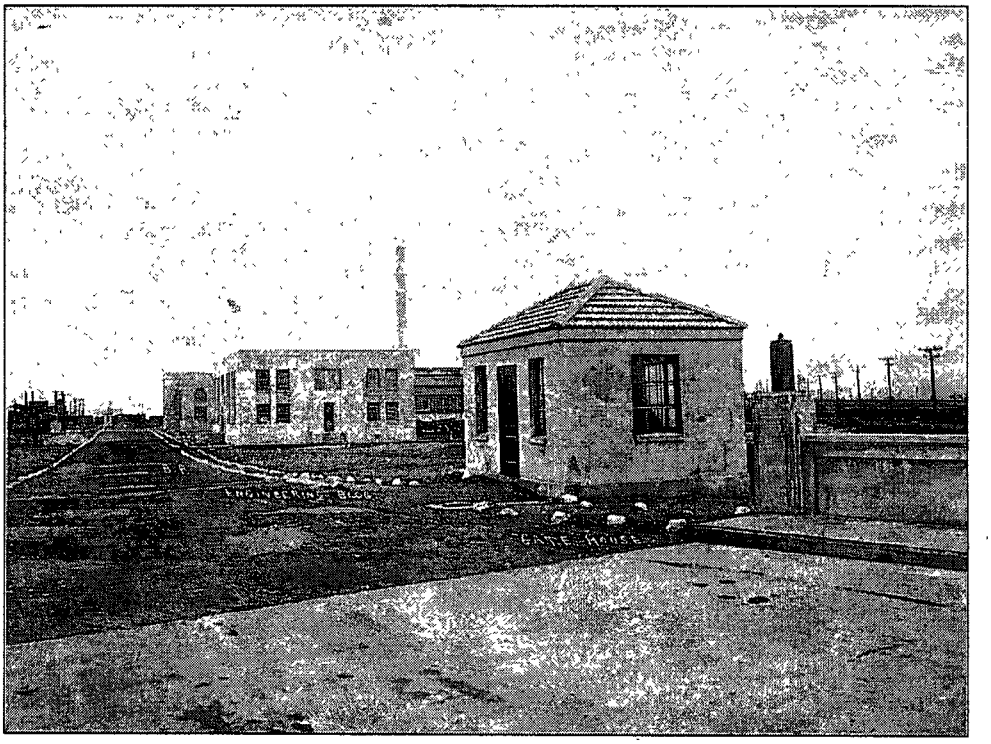
FORMER EDISON BATTERY PROPERTY

Figure 4

10 11 07



A photograph taken in 1930, from the files of the National Park Service, showing the entrance to the former Edison Battery Property (a.k.a., Emark Battery Corp.), taken from the west side of the Belleville Turnpike **3**

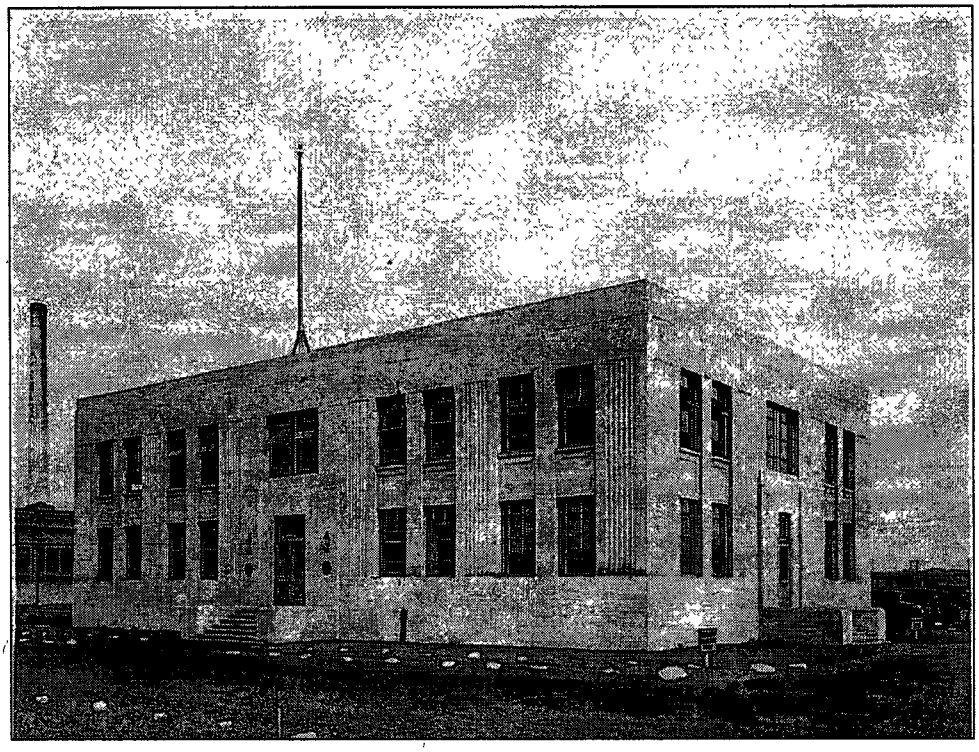


A view of the Edison Battery Property, looking east from the entry (NPS. 1930) **4**

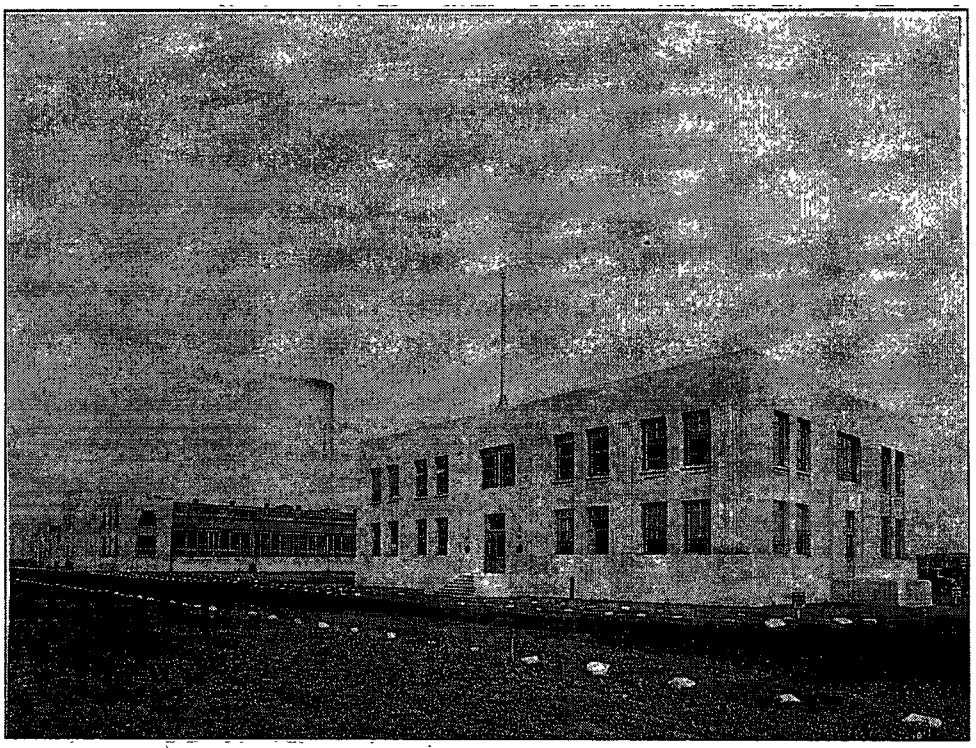
FORMER EDISON BATTERY PROPERTY

Figure 5

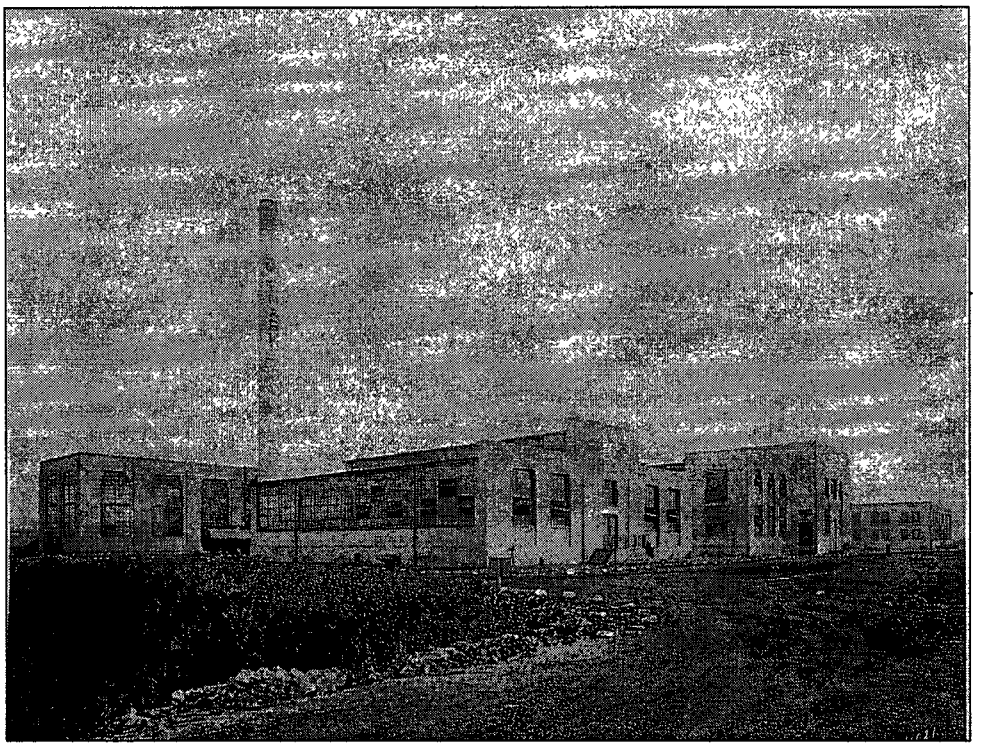
10 11.07



A view of the front (north) façade of the Office & Laboratory Building (a.k.a. the Engineering Building). Note the pilasters and the incised Art Deco-style ornamentation along the roofline and above the central doorway (NPS: 1930) **5**



A view of the Edison Battery Property from the north edge of the property, looking southeast. The east-west-oriented driveway is pictured in the foreground. Fronting the driveway, from left to right, are the Service & Maintenance Building, the Battery Manufacturing Building, and the Office & Laboratory Building (NPS: 1930) **6**



Looking southwest from the northeastern portion of the Edison Battery Property, a view of (from left to right) the Boiler House with brick smokestack, a metal tank (identified as a sulphuric acid tank on the 1936 Sanborn map), the Service & Maintenance Building, and the Office & Laboratory Building

7

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Former White Tar Products Company Property (Standard Chlorine Chemical Company)

Street Address: *Street #:* 1015 (Low) 1035 (High) *Apartment #:* (Low) (High)

Prefix: *Street Name:* Belleville *Suffix:* *Type:* TPKE

County(s): Hudson **Zip Code:** 07032

Municipality(s): Kearny **Block(s):** 287

Local Place Name(s): Kearny **Lot(s):** 46 and 47

Ownership:: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Weehawken

Description: see continuation sheet

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: SHPO Opinion:

National Register: Local Designation:

New Jersey Register: Other Designation:

Determination of Eligibility: Other Designation Date:

Photograph: see continuation sheet

Survey Name: **Portal Bridge Capacity Enhancement Project DEIS** Date: October 24, 2007

Surveyor: **M. McDonald**

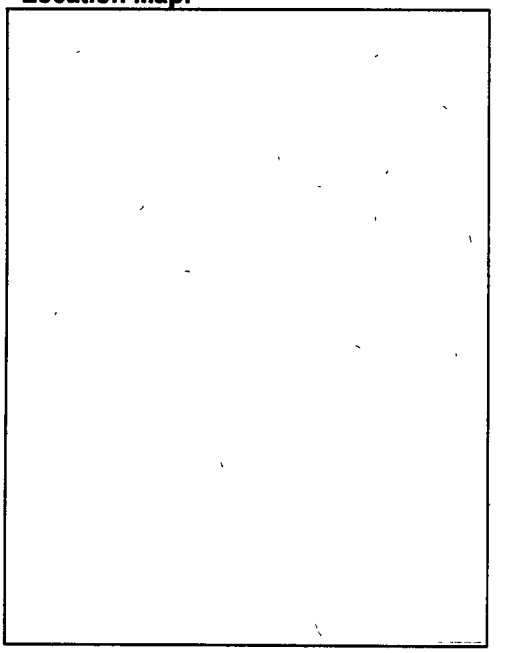
Organization: **AKRF for NJ TRANSIT and Amtrak**

BASE FORM

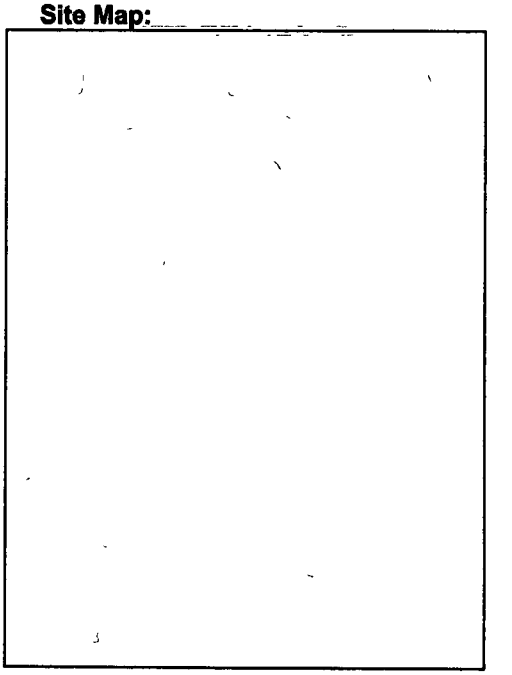
Historic Sites #:

5" x 3.5" – Please mount photos as indicated.
For portrait oriented photos, mount with the top to the left

Location Map:



Site Map:



Survey Name: **Portal Bridge Capacity Enhancement Project DEIS**

Date: October 24, 2007

Surveyor: **M. McDonald**

Organization: **AKRF for NJ TRANSIT and Amtrak**

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Bibliography/Sources:
See continuation sheet

Additional Information:

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☒ Object ☒ Bridge
☐ Landscape ☒ Industry

Within Historic District? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☒ Contributing ☒ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☒ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

THIS PAGE TO BE COMPLETED ONLY AT INTENSIVE LEVEL
AND
ONLY IF PROPERTY IS A FARM COMPLEX

Historic Farm Name: _____

Period of Agricultural Use: _____ To _____ **Source** _____

Agriculture Type: _____

Remaining Historic Fabric _____

Acreage: _____

Farm Description:

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

Former White Tar Products Company Property (Standard Chlorine Chemical Company): Base Form

Description:

General Historical Background

Following the development of the first railroads through the area in the 1860s and 1870s, eastern Kearny was transformed from undeveloped marshlands to a center of industry. The Mile End Thread Mills, Marshall Linen Thread Mills, and the Nairn Manufacturing Company, a linoleum factory, were among the large industries established in Kearny between the mid-1870s and the mid-1880s (Stinson 1915: 371).

The portion of eastern Kearny located south of the Pennsylvania Railroad (Northeast Corridor), along the west side of the Hackensack River became the site of multiple industrial facilities. The parcel located immediately south of the Northeast Corridor Line, now known as the Diamond Shamrock property, was first developed in 1916 by the Martin-Dennis Company, which produced sodium bichromate and potassium dichromate, chemicals used in the preparation of Tanolin, a leather tanning agent. A 1936 Sanborn map shows over a dozen buildings on the Martin-Dennis property (Sanborn 1936).

The White Tar Products Company, a subsidiary of the Koppers Company, purchased a long narrow parcel directly south of the Diamond Shamrock property, also in 1916, and probably shortly thereafter, constructed several buildings on the site for the refinement of crude naphthalene for the production of moth repellents, camphor flakes, disinfectants, and deodorizers. The White Tar Products Company property spanned the area between the Belleville Turnpike and the Hackensack River. A 1936 Sanborn map of the property shows that roughly sixteen buildings and numerous tanks for the storage of naphthalene were located on the site at this time. Of the buildings shown on the Sanborn map, eight are still extant. Also shown on the 1936 Sanborn, the Erie Railroad's Greenwood Lake Division transected the eastern portion of property, oriented north-south. A sidetrack apparently facilitated the transport of goods to and from the White Tar property.

In 1940, a fire broke out on the White Tar property, when stills for deriving naphthalene from tar exploded, "blowing the metal roof off the tile and brick building in which they were housed" and setting fire to "an adjoining warehouse where the barrels of naphthalene were stored" (*NYT* 1940: 27). The damage of the fire on the property was estimated at $250,000. The description of the fire printed in the *New York Times* suggests that it occurred on the eastern portion of the property, probably destroying the building labeled on the 1936 Sanborn as "Building No. 11/12" a brick and tile building immediately east of the railroad on the south edge of the property, and the "Bagging/White Pan Building (Building No. 1/2/3)," a large rectangular-plan building next to it. New structures were likely built on the sites of the destroyed buildings shortly after the fire. Presently, two buildings occupy the side of the Bagging/White Pan Building and another building occupies the site of former "Building No. 11/12." Another building replacement made since the 1936 Sanborn also depicts a large square-plan "Subliming Building (Building No.4)" on the far northeastern portion of the property. Two different structures currently occupy this site, however, the date of the Subliming Building's demolition and the construction of the two existing buildings is not known.

The Koppers Gas & Coke Company purchased the White Tar Company property (north of the Edison property) in 1942, and continued production of naphthalene products (ATSDR 2005: 3). Later, the Koppers Company purchased the Edison Battery Company property, a battery manufacturing plant which had occupied the parcel immediately south since 1917, and merged it with the White Tar Company property to create the Tar Products Division- Meadows Plant (*NYT* 1917: 16). From 1959 to 1962, Tantanex Chemical Corp., producers of dye carriers, operated on the site. Following 1962, the property was owned by Standard Chlorine and Standard Naphthalene companies, which remained in operation until 1993 (ATSDR 2005: 1). The site has not been in active industrial use since that time.

This survey form solely addresses the portion of the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property that was formerly part of the Kopper's Company/ White Tar Products Company property, including the northern portion of the present Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property (see Figure 3). The southern portion of the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property, formerly owned by the Edison Battery Company (Emark Battery Corp.), is addressed on a separate survey form.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

A site visit was conducted on June 26, 2007, however, photography was prohibited. Therefore, the only photographs of the structures attached are aerial photographs (Figures 1 and 2), and a photograph taken from a public right-of-way (Figure 4). Views of the site from surrounding public roads and rights of way are limited.

Site History and Description

The former White Tar Products Company Property is located on the east side of the Belleville Turnpike in Kearny. The site boundaries, consisting of the original property boundaries of the White Tar Products Company, include the entirety of tax lot 287, blocks 46 and 47 (see Figures 1, 2, and 3). The site currently contains fourteen buildings, which range in condition from fair to ruinous, and range in initial construction date from ca. 1916 to ca. 1950 (see Table 1, below, and Figure 4). A number of storage tanks are also located on the site. Tanks of similar size and layout appear on the 1936 Sanborn map, identified as "Disinfectant Tanks" and "Naphthalene Tanks." The present tanks are not in the same location as the tanks on the historic map, and probably postdate 1936, but were likely built for similar functions.

Table 1
Extant Buildings on Former White Tar Products Company Property

Building ID	Former Name / No.*	Construction Date	Condition
1	Candle Packing & Storage (Building No. 26) and Garment Bag Mfg. (Building No. 25).	Ca. 1916	Fair
2	Sulphur Paste Drying (Building No. 27)	Ca. 1916	Ruinous
3	Naphthalene Storage (Building No. 23)	Ca. 1916	Poor
4	Naphthalene Storage (Building No. 21)	Ca. 1916	Poor
5	Building No. 19	Ca. 1916	Fair
6	Sulphur Candle Manufacturing (Building No. 22)	Ca. 1916	Fair
7	Not shown	Ca. 1950	Poor
8	Not shown	Ca. 1940	Fair
9	Not shown	Ca. 1940	Fair
10	Not shown	Ca. 1940	Fair
11	Still Building (Building No. 5)	Ca. 1916	Fair
12	Washer Building (Building No. 6)	Ca. 1916	Fair
13	Not shown	Ca. 1950	Fair
14	Not shown	Ca. 1950	Fair
* As depicted on 1936 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map			

Other buildings shown on the 1936 Sanborn map, (Figure 3), which no longer exist include a "Parafine Melting" building, a small rectangular-plan structure in the southwest portion of the property; a Pipe Shop/Boiler House Building (former Building No. 24), a square-plan building with a smokestack, located in the center of the property; a round-plan tile "Coal Shed" immediately south of the Pipe Shop/Boiler House; a "Paint Storage" building, former Building No. 20, immediately west of the railroad tracks; a small rectangular-plan tile building located south of the "Bagging/White Pan Building" discussed above; as well as the Subliming Building (former No. 4) and former Building No. 11/12, also discussed above.

The landscape of the former White Tar Products Company property is largely paved. A fence running along the former railroad right-of-way separates the eastern portion of the property from the western portion of the property. The eastern portion is partly paved, but largely overgrown with vegetation. The eastern edge of the property consists of a narrow rocky section of Hackensack River shoreline.

Significance

The former White Tar Products Company property does not appear to meet the State/National Register eligibility criteria. While the property is an industrial complex retaining multiple buildings that meet the age criterion for

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

S/NR eligibility, the complex lacks the historic and architectural distinction and the historic integrity necessary for S/NR eligibility.

Bibliography/Sources

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR]. Public Health Assessment: Standard Chlorine Chemical Company, Incorporated: Kearny, Hudson County, New Jersey: EPA Facility ID: NJD002175057. For: New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services; and Consumer and Environmental Health Services. 2005.

New York Times. "Jersey Fire Sends A 'Blackout' Here," June 20, 1917, p.16.

New York Times. "Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Buys Jersey Acreage," March 20, 1940, p.27.

Stinson, Robert R. *Hudson County To-Day: Its History, People, Trades, Commerce, Institutions, and Industries.* Union, New Jersey: Hudson Dispatch, 1915.

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance maps of the Town of Kearny, 1936

Survey Name. Portal Bridge Capacity Enhancement Project DEIS Date. October 24, 2007

Surveyor: M McDonald

Organization: AKRF on behalf of NJ TRANSIT and Amtrak

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Building No. 1 (Standard Chlorine Chemical Company)
Historic Name: Candle Packing & Storage/ Garment Bag Mfg (Building No. 25/26) (White Tar Products)
Present Use: Vacant
Historic Use: Industrial
Construction Date: ca. 1916 **Source:** Historic maps
Alteration Date(s): **Source:**
Designer: Not known **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: Not known **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style:
Form: Other **Stories:** Two
Type: Other **Bays:**
Roof Finish Materials: Other
Exterior Finish Materials Brick and Corrugated Steel

Exterior Description: The largest building on the site, Building No. 1 is composed of three sections (see Figures 2 and 3). The westernmost section (identified on the 1936 Sanborn as "Candle Packing & Storage: Building No. 26") is a two-story steel-frame structure with a wood-sheathed flat roof. The lower part of the first story is clad in red brick; the upper portions have continuous casement-sash windows. Doorways on the west and south facades are unornamented. The center section of the building, identified on the 1936 Sanborn map as "Garment Bag Manufacturing: Building No. 25," has a steel-frame and glass wall panels, most of which are now missing. The third section of the building (labeled 'Warehouse' on the 1936 Sanborn) is a single-story corrugated steel structure. Its form resembles four side-by-side quonset huts.

Interior Description:
Interior not accessible.

Setting:
The building is located on the east side of the Belleville Turnpike in the northern portion of the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property. It is several hundred feet east of Belleville Turnpike, but is the westernmost structure on the former White Tar Products Company property. The landscape surrounding the building is paved in asphalt.

Survey Name.
Surveyor.
Organization
Date. October 24, 2007

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Building No. 2 (Standard Chlorine Chemical Company)
Historic Name: Sulphur Paste Drying (Building No. 27) (White Tar Products Company)
Present Use: Vacant
Historic Use: Industrial
Construction Date: ca. 1916 **Source:** Historic maps
Alteration Date(s): **Source:**
Designer: Not known **Physical Condition:** Ruinous
Builder: Not known **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style:
Form: Other **Stories:** One
Type: Other **Bays:**
Roof Finish Materials: None
Exterior Finish Materials None

Exterior Description:
Only the steel wall frame and wood roof frame of this single-story rectangular-plan structure remains, and even these elements are severely damaged (see Figures 2, 3, and 4). The wall and roof cladding are missing. The 1936 Sanborn map that shows the property labels the building as the "Sulphur Paste Drying, Building No. 27." The Sanborn also notes that the building was "gutted by fire." The building may, therefore, have been in ruinous condition since before 1936. Vegetation is growing in and around the structure.

Interior Description:
Interior not accessible.

Setting:
The building is located on the east side of the Belleville Turnpike in the northern portion of the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property. It is located east of Building No. 1 on the former White Tar Products Company property. The landscape surrounding the building is paved in asphalt.

Survey Name.
Surveyor
Organization
Date: October 24, 2007

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Buildings No. 3, 4, and 5 (Standard Chlorine Chemical Company)
Historic Name: Naphthalene Storage (Building Nos. 23, 21, and 19) (White Tar Products Company)
Present Use: Vacant
Historic Use: Industrial
Construction Date: ca. 1916 **Source:** Historic maps
Alteration Date(s): **Source:**
Designer: Not known **Physical Condition:** Ruinous
Builder: Not known **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style:
Form: Other **Stories:** One
Type: Other **Bays:**
Roof Finish Materials: Not known
Exterior Finish Materials Other

Exterior Description:
Buildings No. 3, 4, and 5 (former Buildings 23, 21, and 19, respectively), all originally used for naphthalene storage, are rectangular-plan buildings with wood-sheathed gable roofs (see Figures 2, 3, and 4). They have similar designs, but differ slightly in size, Building No. 3 being the largest, Building No. 4 slightly smaller, and Building No. 5, the smallest. Buildings No. 3 and 4 have cinderblock foundations and are clad in metal sheets. They have large casement-sash windows. Most of the window light are broken, and most of the doors are missing. The roofs contain raised metal skylights. Building No. 5 is constructed of cinderblocks and has no visible windows.

Interior Description:
Interior not accessible.

Setting:
The buildings are located on the east side of the Belleville Turnpike in the northern portion of the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property. They are located east of Building No. 2 on the former White Tar Products Company property. The landscape surrounding the building is paved in asphalt.

Survey Name
Surveyor.
Organization
Date. October 24, 2007

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Building No. 6 (Standard Chlorine Chemical Company)
Historic Name: Sulphur Candle Manufacturing (White Tar Products Company)
Present Use: Vacant
Historic Use: Industrial
Construction Date: ca. 1916 **Source:** Historic map
Alteration Date(s): **Source:**
Designer: Not known **Physical Condition:** Poor
Builder: Not known **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Moderate
Style:
Form: Other **Stories:** One
Type: Other **Bays:** Three
Roof Finish Materials: Not known
Exterior Finish Materials Wood clapboard

Exterior Description:
Building No. 6 is a single-story wood-frame structure with a flat roof and overhanging eaves (see Figures 2 and 3). A building appears on the site on the 1936 Sanborn map of the property, labeled "Sulphur Candle Manufacturing: Building No. 22." The plan of the structure on the map appears slightly different from that of the present structure, suggesting that the present building may have been built or altered at a later date. The building is clad in wood clapboard. Missing claboards reveal that it is sheathed with diagonal boards. The building contains several doorways, however, the doors are missing. Multiple large nine-light fixed-sash windows are also located on the structure, most of the lights are broken or missing.

Interior Description:
Interior not accessible.

Setting:
The structure is located on the east side of the Belleville Turnpike in the northern portion of the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property. It is located south of Building No. 5 on the former White Tar Products Company property. The landscape surrounding the building is paved in asphalt.

Survey Name:
Surveyor:
Organization:
Date: October 24, 2007

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Buildings No. 7 (Standard Chlorine Chemical Company)
Historic Name: None known (White Tar Products Company)
Present Use: Vacant
Historic Use: Industrial
Construction Date: ca. 1950 **Source:**
Alteration Date(s): **Source:**
Designer: Not known **Physical Condition:** Poor
Builder: Not known **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Moderate
Style:
Form: Other **Stories:** One
Type: Other **Bays:** One
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Corrugated steel

Exterior Description:
The structure is a small square-plan shed or booth, clad in corrugated metal, with a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles (see Figure 2). The building does not appear on the 1936 Sanborn map of the property and its original function is not known. The structure contains no windows, and there is one doorway on its south façade. There is no door. The roof of the structure is in a deteriorated condition.

Interior Description:
Interior not accessible.

Setting:
The structure is located on the east side of the Belleville Turnpike in the northern portion of the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property. It is located east of Building No. 5 on the former White Tar Products Company property. The landscape surrounding the building is paved in asphalt.

Survey Name.
Surveyor:
Organization.
Date. October 24, 2007

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Buildings No. 8, 9, and 10 (Standard Chlorine Chemical Company)
Historic Name: None known (White Tar Products Company)
Present Use: Vacant
Historic Use: Industrial
Construction Date: ca. 1940 **Source:** Historic maps; newspaper articles
Alteration Date(s): **Source:**
Designer: Not known **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: Not known **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style:
Form: Other **Stories:** Two
Type: Other **Bays:** Four
Roof Finish Materials: Corrugated steel
Exterior Finish Materials Corrugated steel; Brick

Exterior Description: Building No. 8 is a large industrial building, clad in corrugated metal (see Figures 2 and 4). It consists of a tall central section with a gable roof, resembling a silo, flanked by single-story shed-roofed wings. On the lower portion of the first story and the upper portion of the second story are apertures containing multi-light casement sash windows. A metal conveyer system connects between the second story of Building No. 8 and the second story of Building No. 10, passing over the roof of Building No. 9, between them. Building No. 9 is a single-story rectangular-plan structure, clad in corrugated metal, with a gable roof. Building No. 10 is a two-story flat-roofed brick building, with large metal roof vents. It has large multi-light casement sash windows; most of the lights are broken. The buildings do not appear on the 1936 Sanborn, and likely replaced structures destroyed by fire in 1940.

Interior Description:
Interior not accessible.

Setting:
Buildings No. 8, 9, and 10 are located on the east side of the Belleville Turnpike in the northern portion of the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property. They are located on the eastern third of the former White Tar Products Company property; this section is separated from the rest of the property by a fence, and is largely overgrown with vegetation.

Survey Name:
Surveyor:
Organization:
Date: October 24, 2007

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Building No. 11 (Standard Chlorine Chemical Company)
Historic Name: Still Building (Building No. 5) (White Tar Products Company)
Present Use: Vacant
Historic Use: Industrial
Construction Date: ca. 1940 **Source:** Historic map
Alteration Date(s): **Source:**
Designer: Not known **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: Not known **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style:
Form: Other **Stories:** Seven
Type: Other **Bays:** One
Roof Finish Materials: Corrugated steel
Exterior Finish Materials Corrugated steel

Exterior Description:
Building No. 11 appears to match the footprint of a structure identified on the 1936 Sanborn map as the "Still Building: Building No. 5" (Figures 2, 3, and 4). The structure would likely have been used to distill naphthalene from tar. The structure is characterized by a high gable-roofed central section, resembling a silo, with seven stories of multi-light casement-sash windows. This section is flanked by single-story shed-roofed wings which appear to be two stories in height and contain multi-light windows. The structure is clad in corrugated metal.

Interior Description:
Interior not accessible.

Setting:
Building No. 11 is located on the east side of the Belleville Turnpike in the northern portion of the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property. It is located on the eastern third of the former White Tar Products Company property, east of Building 10. The eastern section of the property is separated from the rest of the property by a fence, and is largely overgrown with vegetation.

Survey Name:
Surveyor:
Organization:
Date October 24, 2007

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Building No. 12 (Standard Chlorine Chemical Company)
Historic Name: Washer Building (Building No. 6) (White Tar Products Company)
Present Use: Vacant
Historic Use: Industrial
Construction Date: ca. 1916 **Source:** Historic map
Alteration Date(s): **Source:**
Designer: Not known **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: Not known **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Moderate
Style:
Form: Other **Stories:** Two
Type: Other **Bays:** One
Roof Finish Materials: Not known
Exterior Finish Materials Concrete Block, modern

Exterior Description:
Building No. 12 is a two-story rectanglar-plan structure with a single-story addition appended on the east (see Figures 2, 3, and 4). It appears to be constructed of concrete block, parged in stucco. It contains several multi-light windows, irregularly placed. As seen on a current aerial map, two large round apertures on the roof appear to be the locations of former metal roof vents. The structure appears on the 1936 Sanborn map, labeled "Washer Building: No. 6." The map shows only the two-story section of the building. The east addition was apparently added at a later date.

Interior Description:
Interior not accessible.

Setting:
Building No. 12 is located on the east side of the Belleville Turnpike in the northern portion of the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property. It is located on the eastern third of the former White Tar Products Company property, east of Building 11. The eastern section of the property is separated from the rest of the property by a fence, and is largely overgrown with vegetation.

Survey Name.
Date: October 24, 2007
Surveyor:
Organization:

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

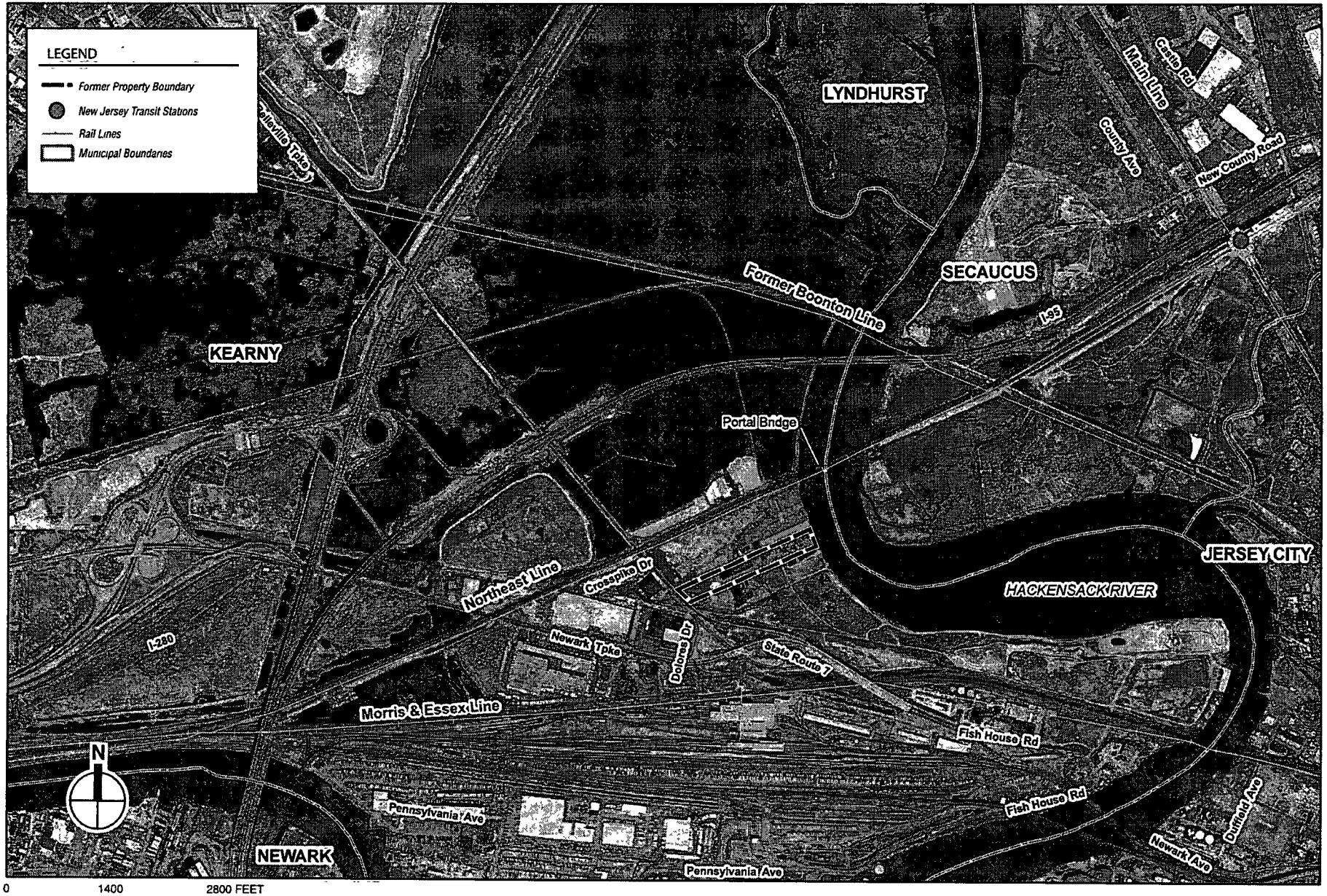
Common Name: Buildings No. 13 and 14 (Standard Chlorine Chemical Company)
Historic Name: None known (White Tar Products Company)
Present Use: Vacant
Historic Use: Industrial
Construction Date: ca. 1950 **Source:** Historic map
Alteration Date(s): **Source:**
Designer: Not known **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: Not known **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style:
Form: Other **Stories:** Two
Type: Other **Bays:** Nine
Roof Finish Materials: Built-up tar
Exterior Finish Materials Concrete Block, modern

Exterior Description:
Buildings No. 13 and 14, almost identical and located side by side, are large but low two-story rectanglar-plan structures with flat roofs (see Figures 2 and 4). They appear to be constructed of concrete block, parged in stucco. They are nine bays wide on the east and west facades and contain central doorways; they are five bays wide on the north and south facades; and are fairly symmetrically fenestrated. The structures appear on the site of a single square-plan "Subliming Building" (former Building No. 4) shown on the 1936 Sanborn map. The date that these buildings replaced the Subliming Building is not clear.

Interior Description:
Interior not accessible.

Setting:
Buildings No. 13 and 14 are located on the east side of the Belleville Turnpike in the northern portion of the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company property. They are located on the eastern third of the former White Tar Products Company property, north of Building No. 12. Building No. 14 is located immediately east of Building No. 13, close to the western bank of the Hackensack River. The eastern section of the former White Tar Products Company property is separated from the rest of the property by a fence, and is largely overgrown with vegetation.

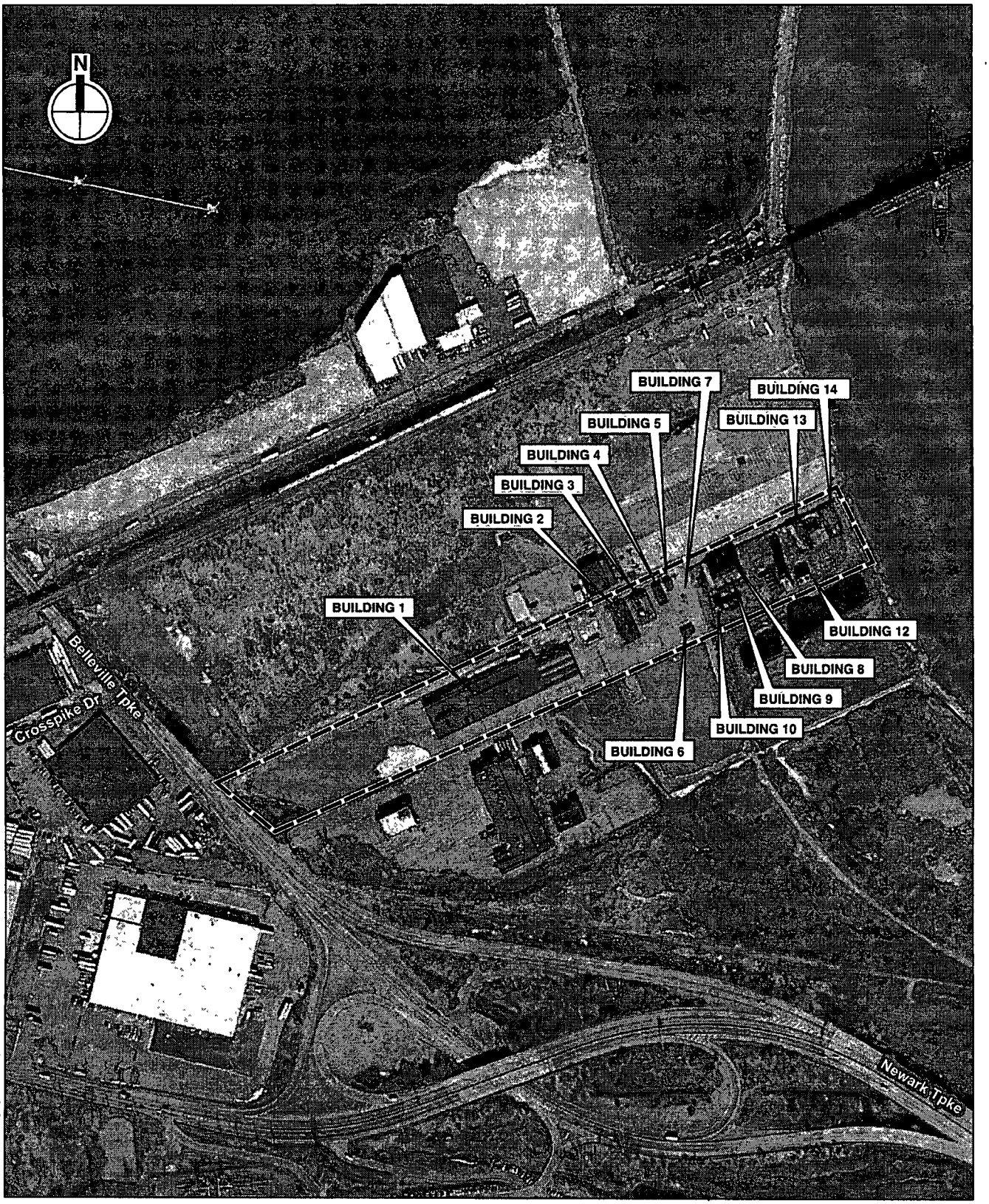
Survey Name
Date: October 24, 2007
Surveyor:
Organization:



FORMER WHITE TAR PRODUCTS COMPANY PROPERTY

Location Map
Figure 1

10 22 07



Date of ortholmagery March/April 2006

Former Property Boundary

0 500 FEET

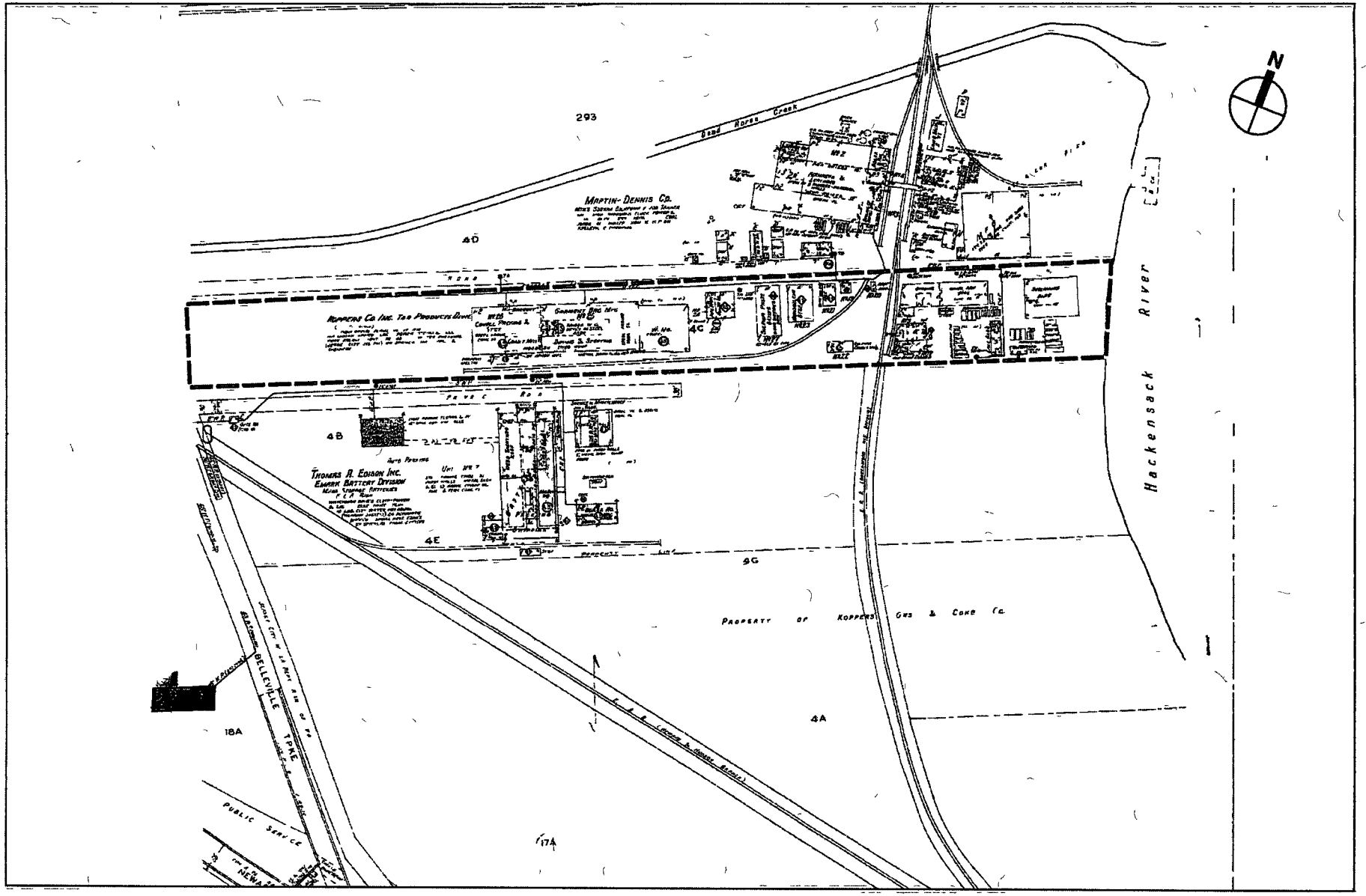
SCALE

Site Plan

Figure 2

FORMER WHITE TAR PRODUCTS COMPANY PROPERTY

10 19 07



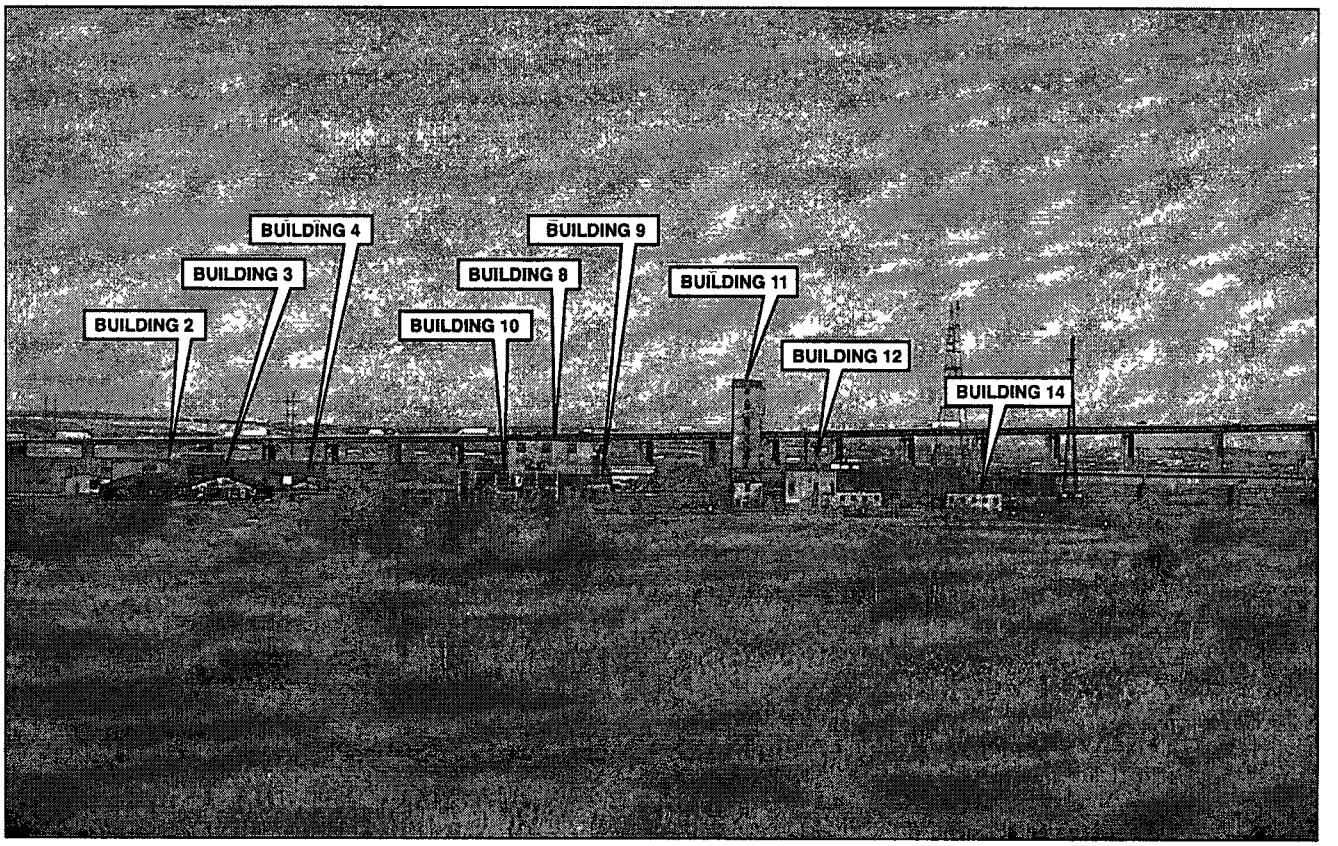
Former Property Boundary

FORMER WHITE TAR PRODUCTS COMPANY PROPERTY

Sanborn Map, 1936

Figure 3

10 22 07



A view from the Belleville Turnpike, looking north towards the former White Tar Products Company Property

FORMER WHITE TAR PRODUCTS COMPANY PROPERTY

Former White Tar Products Company Property
Figure 4